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THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

VOL. XXIV — MONTREAL, OCTOBER 17th, 1941 — No. 2

OCT 18 1941

Refugees Arrive In Rat-Ridden Egyptian Steamer

The Egyptian steamship Kawsar, a rusty, rat-infested ship manned by a crew so green and untrustworthy that the 243 passengers organized a vigilance committee to protect themselves in case the vessel was bombed or torpedoed, docked at Jersey City, after a sixty-eight-day trip from Suez.

Passengers said that the vigilance committee selected and trained fifty-five men, among them members of the American Field Ambulance Service returning after serving with Free French forces in Syria, to be ready for any emergency. An armed member of the committee was assigned to every lifeboat to defend the passenger's rights in case the ship ran into trouble, one passenger said.

There were no alarms during the voyage, but it could hardly be called uneventful.

Passengers complained that the food was unmentionable, the service worse and the rats so numerous and hungry that they even ate articles of clothing. The crew of 175, recruited at the last minute when the regular crew refused to sail with the Kawsar, were representatives of virtually every nationality of the Orient and Near East, including Chinese, Egyptians, Greeks, Yugoslavs and Indians.

Many of the passengers were Jews, both refugees and naturalized American citizens returning from Palestine to comply with the law requiring them to re-certify their citizenship by Oct. 14. They led the chorus of complaints.

In the first place, passengers said, there were no provisions on the ship for preparing kosher food. During the early stages of the voyage some of the Jews cooked [illegible] on strike, delaying the liner in port for eight days, and the kosher cooks went ashore and got better utensils. The other passengers also had to prepare their own food in the galley during the strike.

Many Jewish passengers also brought with them lemons from Palestine, which Orthodox Jews use in celebrating the Feast of the Tabernacle. There were all told about 5,000 lemons on board the Kawsar, which the passengers had expected to sell for $5 to $10 apiece.

The trouble was that the holiday began at sundown Sunday, so they arrived too late with the lemons. The Kawsar arrived at quarantine on Saturday and might have docked in time for the lemons to be sold, but was held in the harbor instead to avoid paying overtime to crew members and longshoremen on Sunday. Several passengers who had lemons threatened to sue the operators, the Alexandria Navigation Company, for damages.

The skipper of the Kawsar was a jolly Scotchman, Captain Thomas R. Scott, who was some years ago master of the Egyptian liner Zam-

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Jewish Scouts Paved Way For British Advance In Syria

LEADER ONCE ARRESTED FOR SECRET TRAINING

Little has been revealed up to now of the enormous help given by Jews of Palestine in the campaign by the British and Allied Forces in Syria, but recently the veil has been lifted through a broadcast in the U.S.A. by Arthur Hale over the Mutual Radio Network, and published in the Jewish Veteran.

"There's an ironic and previously untold story," says Mr. Hale, "behind the speed with which British troops pushed into Syria. When plans for the invasion were being made one of the difficulties of the British High Command was a lack of intimate knowledge of the terrain across the Palestine border . . . (but) a few days before the British advance, a selected group of fifty young Palestine Jewish volunteers was sent across the border to reconnoitre and report. Each man understood that capture by the enemy meant certain death. These men, picked from the Jewish colonies along the Syrian and Transjordan boundaries, had an excellent knowledge of the country. They could speak Arabic fluently and could easily pass as natives. Disguised and unarmed, they crossed into Syria in small groups, spent 24 hours investigating the roads, ascertaining the strength of the opposing forces and noting points of danger. They returned to Palestine and reported to the British General Staff.

"The next three days were occupied with poring over and marking maps for the invasion spearheads. When the signal for the [illegible] fifty Jewish scouts went along with the advance units of the first Australian troops to enter Syria. Because the Jewish scouts had mapped the advance, the British forces moved into Syria so rapidly that there was no opportunity for either the Vichy French or Nazi resistance.

"The ironic part of the story comes in the fact that the leader of the Jewish scouting party was Moshe Dayan, from the Jewish colony of Nahalal. Danyan was seriously wounded in the advance into Syria and lost an eye. The British General Staff credits him with making the speedy invasion possible. Yet two years ago — in the summer of 1939—Dayan was one of 43 Jewish youths who were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the British authorities in Palestine. The charge? Well, it seems that Dayan and his 42 friends were engaged in secret training for scouting work. Dayan was sentenced to a term of 15 years' imprisonment, although he told the court that the Jewish youths were training only to combat Axis-subsidized marcenaries—terrorists who were

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Zionists To Hold Brandeis Memorial

JURIST CLAIMED LEGAL RIGHT OF JEWS TO ENTER PALESTINE

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, president of the Zionist Organization of America, announced in Washington that special memorial rites for the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, in connection with the observances of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. Justice Brandeis, who was a close friend of the late President Woodrow Wilson, was in a large measure instrumental in securing, on November 1917 the Declaration wherein the British Government pledged to establish a Jewish National Homeland in Palestine.

In May, 1917, six months before the issuance of the declaration, its author, the late Lord Balfour, headed a British mission to the United States and went to see Justice Brandeis. They met three times, and their conversations brought about a clarification of the views of American Jews on Britain's pledge.

Since his appointment to the Supreme Court, Justice Brandeis had never issued any public statements. While extending advice and assistance to those who sought it, he never issued statements nor permitted himself to be quoted, but on May 18, 1938, he authorized Dr. Solomon Goldman, the then president of the Zionist Organization of America, to issue in his behalf a four-point statement with reference to the then existing emergency arising out of the publication of the British White Paper. Questioning the legality of British action in restricting immigration into Palestine, the great jurist, through Dr. Goldman, [illegible]

1. A legal obligation assumed by Great Britain is the basis for Jewish construction enterprise in Palestine. That legal right, sustained by humanitarian needs, cannot be obliterated for private advantage.

2. What does the world propose to do with the Jews for whom exile is enforced? Unless civilization has so reverted to primitivism as to wish the destruction of homeless Jews, it must encourage the proved medium to solve in great measure the problem of Jewish homelessness.

3. The absorptive capacity is stated to be the criterion by which Jewish entry into Palestine should be determined. Disinterested experts have proved that Palestine is equipped to absorb 100,000 Jews a year.

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YUGOSLAV CHIEF RABBI ESCAPED GESTAPO

IS NOW IN CAIRO

Dr. Israel Alkalay, Chief Rabbi of Yugoslavia, whose escape from the Nazi invaders of his country was reported recently, is now in Cairo. Dr. Alkalay was at first said to have been killed when the Nazis bombed Belgrade. Later, it was learned that he was unhurt.

He was hunted through Yugoslavia by Gestapo agents, and the Breslau radio attacked him daily, telling its listeners that he would not escape alive, and would pay the penalty for his activities before the invasion. At one time he hid in a cellar in a Yugoslav village, while his daughter, upstairs, managed to persuade the Gestapo that there was no one at home.

After crossing the country on foot, Dr. Alkalay (he was accompanied by his wife and daughter) managed to make his way to Ankara. Then he joined a party of refugees, including the staffs of the former Yugoslav Legations in Bratislava and Moscow. They reached Jerusalem on July 27; and it is stated that Dr. Alkalay immediately made his way to the Wailing Wall. Dr. Alkalay and his family hope that, after their stay in Cairo, they will return to Palestine.

During the last war Dr. Alkalay worked in Britain and in America on behalf of the Serbian Government. He was several times decorated by King Alexander.

Red Cross Ships Urged To Transport Refugees To U.S.

Direct participation of the United States Government in evacuating to the Western Hemisphere anti-Fascists of various nationalities now in the concentration camps and labor battalions of unoccupied France and North Africa was urged at a meeting of the Emergency Refugee Conference, sponsored by six groups active in extending aid to refugees, at the Russell Sage Foundation, in New York.

It was asserted that there are 120,000 such refugees, virtually all seeking asylum in the Western Hemisphere.

A resolution on United States aid asserted that the President's Committee on Refugees disposes of $50,000,000, and said:

"We urge the President and Congress of the United States to provide ships to evacuate, with Government sanction, those refugees in North Africa and unoccupied France."

It was adopted at the end of discussions in which persons representing thirty-nine social welfare and refugee aid groups, seventeen trade unions and seven foreign-language organizations took part. It originated in the panel discussion on transportation, one of four main topics discussed, led by Miss Lily Turner, executive secretary of the American Committee to Save Refugees. Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, chairman of the same committee, presided.

Other resolutions adopted called for the evacuation of refugees in American Red Cross ships, the formation of a Pan-American Corps of Diplomatic Protection and for the relaxation of State Department stringencies imposed last Summer on entry of refugees to this country.

British Jews Plan National Survey Of Traders

Plans for a national survey of Jewish trade interests in Britain are being prepared by the Trades Advisory Council.

Up to the present there has been no complete record of the part played by Jews in the economic life of the country, and it has often been difficult to refute allegations of Jewish dominance in particular industries or exaggerated figures for Jewish financial interests involved, says the London Jewish Chronicle.

The Trades Advisory Council, in their drive to enrol every Jewish trader into their ranks so that the conduct of businesses and the standards of ethics employed should be creditable to all Jewry, are proposing this survey as part of their long-term programme. An appeal to all organized Jewish bodies who may have in their possession tabulated lists of Jewish traders is made by the Council, who are particularly anxious to contact provincial organisations for this purpose.

The work of collating these names and trades will be greatly aided by the establishment in Leeds and Manchester of area councils working in close co-operation with the parent body in London. Some two-thirds of all the Jews in Britain live in or near these three cities.

The importance of such a census was stressed by Neville Laski, K.C. when he paid a visit recently to the headquarters of the Council to investigate the work it was undertaking and the methods by which it worked. Mr. Laski recalled that the Board of Deputies had at times carried out research into specific trades, and during his Presidency had, for in-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Brandeis Will Leaves About $1,000,000 To Four Philanthropies

CITES SIMPLE LIVING OF FAMILY AND INTEREST IN PUBLIC WORK

Louis D. Brandeis, the 84-year-old retired associate justice of the Supreme Court, left an estate of nearly $3,200,000, according to his will admitted to probate in the Federal District Court.

The veteran of almost twenty-three years court service established trust funds for his wife and daughters and made arrangements whereby in certain circumstances, including the death of some beneficiaries, the trust funds would go one-quarter to Survey Associates "for the maintenance of civil liberty and the promotion of workers' education in the United States"; one-quarter to the University of Louisville for its library and law school, and the other one-half equally to Palestine Endowment and Hadassah for "the upbuilding of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people."

The Brandeis estate totaled $3,178,495.75, in addition to his Summer home at Chatham, Mass., assessed at $9,450. Of the estate, $2,675,356 was in bonds. The remainder was: Cash, $294,189; furniture and furnishings, at Chatham, $1,000; furniture and furnishings at Washington, $3,000; and an 1931 life insurance policy of $5,000. Debts were put at not more than $5,000.

Justice Brandeis came from a well-to-do family at Louisville, Ky., and was a highly successful corporation lawyer in Boston before becoming a member of the Supreme Court.

Probate for the will was asked by the executors, Mrs. Brandeis, the former Alice Goldmark; Mrs. Susan Brandeis Gilbert of 1178 Park Avenue, New York City, and Mrs. Elizabeth Raushenbush of Madison, Wis., two daughters; Edward F. McClennan, Justice Brandeis's former law partner, and E. Louis Malkan, both of Cambridge, Mass.

In the lengthy document signed on Jan. 16, 1931, Justice Brandeis said:

"I have made for my wife and my daughters provision larger than will be required for that simple living which we have practiced from conviction and which I assume each will continue. I have done this because I desire that each of them shall have ample means to carry [illegible] and [illegible] all the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Famous Songwriter Leaves Tunes As Monument
Composed Hits On Restaurant Tablecloths

Gus Kahn died in Hollywood, leaving as his monument tunes which have been hummed and whistled by young and old Americans for many years. The list includes "My Blue Heaven," "Carolina in the Morning," "Mammy," "One Night of Love" and "Memories."

These are only a few of the song hits from his prolific pen as a composer both in Tin Pan Alley and in Hollywood.

Mr. Kahn was preparing for breakfast at his home in Beverly Hills when he was stricken by a heart attack, with him were his wife, Mrs. Grace Leroy Kahn, and his children, Irene and Donald.

With his partner, Walter Donaldson, he came to Hollywood eight years ago to give his talents to the musicals. Frequently a new tune would come to them while dining and they would jot it down on a tablecloth. They would take the tablecloth home with them and the waiter would charge it to their account. Thus a new song hit was born.

Mr. Kahn was a leading member of ASCAP and played a prominent part on the Pacific Coast in the society's fight with the radio networks.

His last work for the screen was at Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer and was in collaboration with Mr. Donaldson, "You Stepped Out Of A Dream," one of the songs Tony Martin sang in "Ziegfeld Girl."

Mr. Kahn was a lyricist and Mr. Donaldson usually contributed the score. Mr. Kahn was born in Germany and was brought to the U.S. at the age of four.

Screen musicals to which Mr. Kahn contributed include "Whoopee," "Kid Millions," "Naughty Marietta," "Rose Marie," "San Francisco," "Bottoms Up," "Three Smart Girls," "The Firefly," "The Bridal Suite," "Honolulu," "Lilian Russel," "Spring Parade," "Bitter Sweet," and "O. West."

Listed to his credit and Mr. Donaldson's are, among others, "Little White Lies," "My Best Girl," "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," "Sweet Jenny Lee," "Yes Sir, That's My Baby," "Makin' Whoopee," "I Wonder Where My Baby Is Tonight," "Your Eyes Have Told Me So," "Pretty Baby," "My Isle of Golden Dreams," "Ain't We Got Fun," "No, No, Nora," "Now That You're Gone," "I Never Knew," "I'm Through With Love," "Sleepy Head," "Carioca," "Waitin' at the Gate for Katy," "It Had to Be You," "Nobody's Sweetheart Now," "My Ohio Home," "Beside a Babbling Brook" and "Rip Tide."

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. J. Kopstein, of East Orange, N.J., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leavitt, Queen Mary Road.

Mr. and Mrs. John Isserman and family, formerly of Stuart Avenue, have taken up residence on Decarie Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Shallinsky and son, Gerald, formerly of Cote St. Luc Road, have taken up residence at 4935 Circle Road.

Dr. S. J. Usher, Wilson Avenue, has returned from Boston where he attended a convention.

Mrs. P. Goodman, Coulbrook Avenue, is in Halifax, visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Julia Goldsmith.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Silver and family have taken up residence on Meridian Road.

Max Wilanski, Prudhomme Avenue, has returned from Albany, N.Y., where he spent a few days with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mandelbaum.

Miss Anna Vineberg, of Ottawa, spent a few days visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Clare, Earnscliffe Avenue.

Mrs. H. Rubin and son, Bernard, Vendome Avenue, spent the holiday week-end at Four Seasons' Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Wolfe, Cote St. Luc Road, entertained at a cocktail party at their home and afterwards at dinner at the Tic Toc, in honor of Jerome Weiner, of New York.

Rabbi Harry J. Stern, Sherbrooke Street West, has returned from a few days' trip to New York.

Miss Marylin Mallman, Wood Avenue, is attending school at Northampton, Mass.

Miss Jewel Doris Prentis, of Detroit, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lande, Upper Roslyn Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rothschild, Lansdowne Avenue, spent a few days at Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Laurie, of Sierra Leone, South Africa, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Louis, Drummond Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Levy, of New York, are spending a few days with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hart, Olivier Avenue.

Miss Adele Heyman arrived by plane from New York and spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, Cote des Neiges Road.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lerner, of Riverside, California, were the guests of the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rabinovitch, Grosvenor Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolfe, Summerhill Avenue, have gone to Halifax, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stewart, Roslyn Avenue, spent the holiday week-end at Four Seasons' Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. L. Gilbert, Lincoln Avenue, has moved to 4123 Western Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brotman, of Boston, motored here and visited the latter's parents, Dr. and Mrs. David Tannenbaum, Sherbrooke Street West.

Dr. and Mrs. B. Ragindsky, Kensington Avenue, spent a few days in Ste. Agathe.

Dr. and Mrs. B. Usher, Victoria Avenue, spent a few days at Four Season's Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Arthur Simon, Kitchener Avenue, gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Leroy Blatner, of Albany, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Litwin, Maplewood Avenue, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davis, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. A. Goodman and son, Martin, Willowdale Avenue, are at Four Seasons' Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Eileen Lajarre, of Jersey City, N.J., was the guest of Miss Ray Collier, Marlborough Avenue, for a week.

JEWISH SCOUTS PAVED WAY FOR BRITISH ADVANCE IN SYRIA

(Continued from Page One)

crossing into Palestine from Syria and Iraq.

"When the war broke out, Dayan and his friends were released and volunteered for service with the British Army. Now their secret training — for which the British sent them to goal—is proving of incalculable value to the British!"

REFUGEES ARRIVE IN RAT-RIDDEN EGYPTIAN STEAMER

(Continued from Page One)

sam, which was sunk by a German raider in the South Atlantic on April 17.

Captain Scott labeled most of the stories related by his passengers "fairy tales," but admitted that a vigilance committee had been formed. He said, however, that he had asked that the committee be appointed in case of accident.

"I am very grateful to get here, under the circumstances," he added significantly.

Captain Scott was accompanied by his wife, Christine, who has sailed with her husband since the war started. Mrs. Scott, clad in faded blue slacks and a bright red sweater, exchanged quips with reporters and her husband.

Explaining his wife's presence, Captain Scott said. "It's an unusual privilege granted by the company at my personal request."

"It's a doubtful privilege," Mrs. Scott shot back.

Among the passengers were four members of a Buffalo family who escaped in a burning lifeboat from the former Cunard liner Georgic when it was bombed at Port Tewfik, Egypt. These survivors of the Georgic, Boris Cohen, thirty-three years old, and his three sisters, Bessie, Bella and Elizabeth, refused to discuss their experiences.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. S. Kisman, Maplewood Avenue, were hosts at a dinner presentation to honor Miss Sarah Rappaport and Samuel Kashner whose marriage will take place on November 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lesser, St. Urbain Street, entertained at dinner in celebration of their daughter Fraunchie's engagement to Gordon, son of Mrs. M. Kotler, St. Dominique Street, and the late Morris Kotler. About seventy-five guests were present.

A surprise party was held at the home of Miss Ray Collier, Marlborough Avenue, in honor of Norman L. Salomon, who celebrated his twenty-sixth birthday. Others present were Mrs. Moses Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. T. Collier, Misses Miriam Salomon, Irene Zisles, Jeannette Lesser; and Jack Starr, Moe Heitner and Gordon Kotler.

Mrs. Harold Berman, Jeanne Mance Street, was hostess at a tea presentation for her sister-in-law, Miss Sarelle Evelyn Berman, bride-elect of October 26th. The table was decorated with gladioli. Guests were: Mesdames S. Berman, S. Abramowitz, H. Phillips, J. Phillips, P. Dunker, H. Stein, B. Stein, N. Stein, H. Schmerer, S. Lipson, M. Gilman, and Misses Anne Cohen, Sophie Spiegleman, Lillian Berman, Muriel Phillips, Mary Stein, Edith Slotnick and Ethel Bronstein.

Mrs. P. Felgelman and daughter, Irene, 3979 Droiet Street, entertained at an evening party and presentation at the Lewis Tea Room, honoring Miss Betty Rosenman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenman, 4863 Hutchison Street, and her bridal attendants, Misses Rita Taylor, Edith Cispoff, Sylvia White, Ruth Segall, and Zelda Fox. Other guests were Misses Trudy Cispoff, Annette Gradinger, Mesdames A. Rosenman, L. Strulovitch, B. Strulovitch, and Jo Karp. The bride was presented with a quilted housecoat. The bridegroom-elect is Sergeant Edward Feigelman, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Feigelman.

Miss Frances Ruth Bartell, 5248 Jeanne Mance Street, spent three weeks in Niagara Falls, Toronto, and points in Southern Ontario.

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The Jewish Law Of Wills

By Reginald Mathalone, Of Bombay, India

The researches of eminent legal historians have disclosed that in the earliest societies the right to control the posthumous disposition of one's property did not exist. Early society was divided into large family groups and the property was vested in the head of the family or the *pater familias*. This functionary enjoyed very extensive powers over the members of the family including the power of life and death. The members of the family enjoyed practically no rights. The *pater familias* however had no power to will any part of the property away. His possession was somewhat similar to that of a trustee. When he died the property devolved on the succeeding *pater familias*.

In the course of progress, individual members of the family began to acquire more and more rights until the unit of society gradually shifted from the family to the individual. This change synchronised with the birth and evolution of the will i.e. with the notion that a man has the right of controlling the disposition of his property after death. This notion has reached its fullest growth in England when every man who is in possession of his mental faculties enjoys the liberty of disposing of his property by means of a will in any manner he pleases.

This fundamental change in the laws of society did not, and indeed could not, come about suddenly. Ancient laws were extremely rigid and were deeply rooted in religion and superstition. The change over had to be effected by means of legal fictions. That is, the law apparently remained the same but by means of certain formalities it was, in effect, altered.

Legal fiction plays a very important part in the Jewish will. Owing to the fact that Jews all over the world are governed by the law of succession of the country where they happen to belong the ancient Jewish Law of Wills has a very restricted application and is consequently very little known.

Outside Palestine, the town of Aden in Arabia is one of the very few places where the Jewish law prevails. There is a fairly large Jewish community in this town and one particular family named Menahem Mesma had amassed a fabulous fortune as a result of many years of successful trading. In 1922 one of the senior members of the family died leaving a will. Under the will the deceased left his son Moses Bunin a comparatively small proportion of his estate. The son filed a suit both in Alexandria and in Aden to set aside the will on the ground that it was invalid according to Jewish law. The Aden suit was transferred for trial to Bombay, when it came up for hearing about two years ago before a Hindu Judge, Mr. Justice Rangnekar.

The suit naturally attracted a great deal of interest owing to the considerable fortune which was at stake and owing also to the entirely unfamiliar points which were in issue. *The learned Judge had an extremely formidable task before him. The difficulty was that there were several conflicting opinions expressed by the ancient commentators. Hundreds of excerpts from the old texts were put in as evidence and the learned Judge had to interpret these various texts and reconcile them.* He applied himself to the task with the industry and the legal acumen for which he has always been noted and the result was an illuminating judgment extending to nearly sixty pages of print in which the whole of the Jewish law of wills has been very ably expounded.

The Court's endeavour was lightened to a certain extent by the assistance which it received from an expert witness. Dr. Eliash, who was called from Palestine by one of the parties. The learned Judge referred to this witness in the course of his judgment in the following terms:—

"In all my experience both at the bar and on the bench I have not come across an expert witness more lucid and clear, intelligent and transparently honest than Dr. Eliash. He had a remarkable grip over this abstruse and ancient law, and above all a gift of clear expression. He has been attacked by Counsel for the defendants as an interested witness. After making due allowance for the fact that he has been engaged by the plaintiff, I have no hesitation in saying that he has given his evidence in a perfectly straightforward manner, as a person who only speaks of what he knows and expresses opinions based not only on authorities to which he refers, but from an inner consciousness and honest conviction as to their correctness."

It appears from the judgment in the Aden case that there were three forms of will known to the Jewish law. The most general form was by way of conditional bond or charge. That is, the donor entered into an obligation with the donee in a certain sum of money. This obligation could be discharged by delivery to the recipient of either a certain chattel or a specified share in the estate. The heirs thus had an option to pay the recipient of the intended gift the stated sum of money or to hand over to him the particular chattel or share in the estate. The sum of money mentioned in the bond would generally be a very large one so that the heirs would have no option but to hand over to the recipient the gift which was intended for him. This form of will was sometimes known as a charge will.

The second form of Jewish will was by way of gift *inter vivos* which was to operate after death. This form of gift could be made either revocable or irrevocable.

(Continued on Page 20a)

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Rudy (nee Ida Kramer), a daughter, on October 8, at the Jewish General Hospital, a sister to Gerry.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Lefkowitz, at the Jewish General Hospital, on October 9th, a sister to Tova.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Miglovsky (nee Betty Wasserman), on October 8, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on October 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Stollar (nee Sadie Schwartz), a daughter, a sister to Harvey.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on October 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yarosky (nee Rhoda Kon), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on October 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Farber (nee Tillie Myers), a son.

Born, in the Brooklyn, N.Y., Jewish Hospital, on September 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Elman (nee Dorothy Schachter, of Montreal), a daughter, Ann Ruth.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schoel (nee Edythe Cohume), at the Jewish General Hospital, on October 9th, a son, brother to Stanley.

Born, On Monday, October 13th, at the Jewish General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Applebaum (nee Leila Fox), a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max S. Kaufman, October 12th, at Woman's General Hospital, a son.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on October 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ted Mirotchnick (nee Rose Satov), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, October 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Pollack (nee Bess Bloom), a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Kahn (nee Sophie Raphael), on October 12th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on October 12th, to Dr. and Mrs. I. Sugarman (nee Miriam Cohen), a son.

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• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **Three Rivers Hebrew Ladies Club**, at the home of Mrs. L. Rennert, Niverville Street, elected: president, Mrs. M. Saloman; others, Mesdames P. Altman, C. Kraft, I. Steinman, M. Budd, A. Prepas, J. Bennett, M. Takefman, L. Rennert. Two new members, Mrs. B. Takefman, formerly of Chicago, and Mrs. A. Prepas, bring up the membership to twenty.

• **Temple Emanu-El:** Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi, will speak Friday, October 17th at 8:15, on "In The Beginning". Bar-mitzvah of Hershell Garfinkle, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Garfinkle. Reception in the Community House. Saturday, at 11:30, sermonette. Parent-Teacher Association on Monday evening, November 10th, will hear "Some Problems Of Parenthood" by John S. Astbury, guest speaker. Pupils attending the Religious School for the first time who received miniature sefer Torahs at the Shemini Atzereth and consecration service were: Charles Leslie Abrahams, William Alexander, Irma Ruby Garfinkle, Stephen Golden, Lois Horn, Leslie Jonas, Elaine Sandra Paperman, Gerald Portner, Carol Segal, Jessie Segal, Maitland Lincoln, Gloria Lincoln, Myrna Benjamin. Miss Frances Katz, director, spoke.

• Mr. and Mrs. Allan Bronfman, Belvedere Road, entertained at a Succoth tea in honor of the campaign executives and key personnel of the Combined Jewish Appeal. The following assisted: Mesdames M. Abbey, Abe Bronfman, Jr., H. Bronfman, Samuel Bronfman, Horace Cohen, William Glites, A. H. Jassby, S. Jaffe, Jack Klein, S. Leopold, H. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Bronfman, also gave a Simchas Torah supper dance at the Montefiore Club in honor of the control and zone chairmen, assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Bronfman and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Garfinkle. Over three hundred guests were present.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

• **Y.W.H.A.** second lecture in social psychology will be given on Monday, October 20th, at 9 p.m., by Professor Forrest Laviolette of McGill University, on "The Family Unit And The Development of Personality." Dr. Anne Batshaw, chairman of the Speakers' Committee, will preside. Y.M. members and public welcome. Crafts Corner, direction of Mrs. Evelyn Pomerance, Tuesdays from 8.30 p.m. to 10.30. Leatherwork, metal craft, felt work, hooked rugs, costume jewellery taught, also personal hobbies will be developed at the request of members. Classes in beauty and deportment, conducted by Mrs. Felix Alexandor, teach care of hair, skin, body, posture, poise. Miss Alice McEwen, director of the Bride and Brides-to-be School, will discuss the course Wednesdays from 8.30 p.m. to [illegible] for anyone interested.

• **Women's Social Service Organization:** Mrs. M. Mariowitz will be hostess at her home, 31 Pagnuelo Avenue, on Wednesday, October 29th, at 2:30 p.m. Mrs Philip Vineberg will review "Berlin Diary" by William Shirer.

• **Zionist Order Habonim** 17th annual conference takes place on November 1st and 2nd. Social on Saturday evening, at the Mount Royal Hotel; business sessions, afternoon, November 2nd at Zionist Headquarters; public meeting in the evening at the Mount Royal Hotel, Hon. Elihu D. Stone, of Boston, former vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America, speaking on: "The Jew In The Post-War World."

• **Hebrew Consumptive Aid Association** N.D.G. Auxiliary will meet at the home of Mrs. L. Bronstein, 3512 Prudhomme Avenue, on Wednesday, October 22nd, at 2 p.m., receive instructions on knitting for the Red Cross, and plan the mah jong and bridge which takes place at Victoria Hall, Tuesday afternoon, October 28th.

• **Council of Jewish Juniors:** Meeting on Sunday, October 19th, at 3 p.m., at the Mount Royal Hotel, presents as guest speaker Mrs. Lazarus Phillips, president of the Women's Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress War Efforts Committee. Mrs. Rita Aronson and Miss Marian Gardner will give a piano recital. Tea.

"Let us Go Forward Together"

In Affair of Honour

The COMBINED JEWISH APPEAL

FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES | JEWISH GENERAL HOSPITAL | UNITED JEWISH REFUGEE AND WAR RELIEF AGENCIES

BEHIND this Combined Jewish Appeal for these three great causes are three sound reasons — to save the givers' time; to save the workers' time; to save organization expenses; and, of further great importance, it complies with the Government's suggestion that civilian welfare organizations consolidate their efforts and conduct their campaigns during the Fall months.

Each of these three organizations retains its identity and presents its own individual appeal on its merit. These three Welfare Agencies come in a body but not as a body. They are united for fund-raising purposes. As always, they continue to render their sacred services individually.

Dictated by Conditions . . .
. . . Endorsed by Puplic Opinion

MONTREAL STAR: From a News item in the Montreal Star, September 23rd, quoting the Honorable J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Service: "I feel that every community should view this problem from a national standpoint and so direct its activities and policies to place first emphasis on the needs of war, and take care of peacetime needs so far as possible and practicable by getting necessary funds this fall."

HON. J. L. ILSLEY, Minister of Finance, in addressing Community Chests and Councils, said on August 5th: "It is incumbent therefore upon those who are responsible for charitable appeals to organize their efforts in such a way as to assure the maximum of cooperation and the raising of the necessary funds in as economical a manner and in as short a space of time as is practicable this fall."

MONTREAL GAZETTE: From an Editorial in the Montreal Gazette, August 27th: "Congratulations are due the Jewish community of Montreal for their decision to merge three campaigns . . . That the announcement of the merger happened to coincide with Ottawa's appeal for just such co-ordination was purely fortuitous, since the Jewish organizations laid their plans at meetings convened throughout the summer by Mr. Samuel Bronfman, who is president of two out of the three associations. Despite the fact that these two are already federations, still further consolidation was held desirable at this time of crisis, and action followed."

MONTREAL STAR: From an Editorial carrying the headline, "AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE," in the Montreal Star, August 26th: "This is a most practical step, which will not only conserve the efforts of the men actually engaged in the campaign work but will serve to alleviate public irritation, which is the inevitable result of recurring appeals for funds, worthy though they be."

ONE APPEAL... 3 GREAT CAUSES

FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES	JEWISH GENERAL HOSPITAL	UNITED JEWISH REFUGEE AND WAR RELIEF AGENCIES
Objective - $310,000	Objective - $91,000	Objective - $90,000

OCTOBER 15th — 23rd

DEATHS

Sarah Feldman, widow of the late Lazar Bregman, died on Wednesday, October 8th. She was the mother of Jack, Samuel, Mrs. I. B. Levitt, Mrs. Louis Bordoff, Mrs. David Schnaiberg, and Miss Edith Bregman; and also leaves eighteen grandchildren. Funeral was from her home, 3779 Droiet Street.

Bernard Benjamin Joseph, 3652 Marlowe Avenue, died at the Royal Victoria Hospital on Monday, October 13th after a short illness. A native of Montreal, he was forty-five years of age. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. M. Joseph; two children, Miss Natalie Joseph, and Richard; three sisters, Mrs. A. Shayne, Mrs. N. P. Solomon, Miss Brenda Joseph; three brothers, Jack, Rowan, and William Joseph. Mr. Joseph was a member of the Montefiore Club, of the St. George Lodge No. 10, and was a life member of Temple Emanu-El. Funeral took place from Paperman's. Interment at Temple Emanu-El cemetery.

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MARRIAGES

Borsuk-Cordes

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Cordes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Cordes, Jeanne Mance Street, to William Borsuk, son of Mrs. E. Borsuk, Clarke Street, and the late Mr. Borsuk, took place on Saturday, October 4th, at eight o'clock, at the home of Rev. M. Master, Hutchison Street, Rabbi H. Rosenzweig officiating. Miss Esther Master played the organ, and "Because" was sung by Harry Milgram. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of white bridal satin, with a long, pleated waist-line, tight bodice, and high neckline made of Chantilly lace, a long train falling from the waist, and long sleeves ending with points over her hands.

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Her veil of tulle illusion was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms and pearls, and she carried a cascade bouquet of Easter lilies and baby's breath. Mrs. I. Cordes, sister-in-law of the bride, was matron of honor. She wore a gown of yellow silk jersey, a shoulder tip veil held in place by a Juliet cap of gold sequins, and she carried a cascade bouquet of American Beauty roses. M. Borsuk acted as best man for his brother. Mrs. D. Cordes, mother of the bride, was in black crepe made in princess style, with a corsage of red roses. Mrs. E. Borsuk, mother of the groom, wore black silk jersey, with a high neckline of pink lace, and a corsage of Talisman roses. The bridal couple left for a wedding trip to the Laurentians. Going away the bride wore a grey tailored suit, with black accessories, and a corsage of Johanna Hill roses. Miss Shirley Abrams, of St. Johns, Quebec, was among the guests.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Alter Fleicher, 3953 St. Urbain Street, announce the approaching marriage of their only daughter, Lillian, to Nathan, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stober, 5221b Esplanade Avenue, to take place at Beth David Synagogue on October 20th, at two o'clock.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Costiner, St. Lawrence Boulevard, announce the engagement of their daughter, Tauba, to Jack, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Pepper, Clarke Street.

Severe reprisals against school heads failing to dismiss their Jewish pupils were threatened Dutch school authorities by Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi commissioner in Holland.

CLASSIFIED

Interned Jewish Refugees require the loan of the following musical instruments: Violin, B flat trumpet, 2 saxophones E flat, set of drums and accessories, and orchestrations for small jazz band. Please address inquiries to Miss Carnat, United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies, 1121 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

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Veal brisket, about three and one-half pounds. Have butcher take out bones and cut a pocket. Wash and wipe meat, rub garlic over surface, and rub salt on inside of pocket.

Stuffing:

two and one-half cups bread crumbs or two cups bread crumbs and one-half cup matzo meal
two tablespoons chicken fat or any other shortening
one small onion, diced
one small tooth of garlic, chopped or mashed fine
two stalks celery, diced
one-quarter apple, diced
one teaspoon wine
one egg, beaten with three-quarters cup water
salt and pepper to taste

Dressing should be well moistened, if not, more water should be added.

Mrs. L. Mamott, 261 Vaughan Road, Toronto.

CHOCOLATE SPONGE DESSERT

one envelope gelatine
one-quarter cup cold water
one-quarter cup boiling water
one-and-a-half squares chocolate or four tablespoons cocoa
one-third cup sugar
three eggs
one-quarter teaspoon salt
one teaspoon vanilla

Melt chocolate, or take cocoa, mix with sugar, salt, and boiling water, bring to boiling point. Soften gelatine in cold water, add to the hot chocolate mixture and stir until well dissolved. Cool, add slightly beaten egg yolks. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten whites, add flavoring, turn into mold, which has been rinsed with cold water. When firm, unmold, fill sherbet glasses. Serve with whipped cream.

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From left to right: A. H. Jamby, Samuel Hart, Michael Hirsch, George Backer, editor and publisher of the New York Post, who was the guest speaker; Samuel Bronfman, Allan Bronfman, Jack A. Klein, J. Levinson, Sr., Dr. H. Abramowitz, Rabbi of Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, and Sol. Kellert, at the dinner of the combined appeal of the Montreal Federation of Jewish Philanthropies for $930,000, the Jewish General Hospital for $91,000, and the Jewish Refugee and War Relief for $90,000, which was started with a donation for $50,000 from the Bronfman Interests and B. Aaron. Allan Bronfman is campaign chairman, and daily report luncheons are held at the Montefiore Club. Headquarters at 2030 Bleury Street, receive returns from workers. Radio messages were delivered by Michael Hirsch, Horace R. Cohen, and J. Levinson, Jr. Mrs. S. Leopold, president, Women's Division, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, will speak over CBM on Monday, October 20th, from 5.15 to 5.30 p.m., and Allan Bronfman will speak over CBM on Wednesday, October 22nd, from 6.40 to 6.45 p.m.

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MARRIAGES

Friedman-Greenspan

The marriage of Sylvia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Greenspan, Kensington Avenue, to George, son of Mrs. E. Friedman and the late Mr. Friedman, Baldwin Street, took place on August 31st, Cantor A. Bernstein officiating. The bride, given in marriage by her parents, wore a period gown of white brocaded taffeta made with a high neckline. Her short veil of tulle illusion fell from a headdress of pearls and she carried a white prayer book covered with roses and streamers. Mrs. J. Goldberg, sister of the bride, was matron of honor in a blue chiffon gown, with a corsage of deep red roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Toby Wilder, in orchid taffeta; Ruth Ackerman, in white mousseline de soie; and Lottie Danziger in pink net, all carrying nosegays of Talisman roses. Sheila Goldberg was flower-girl in pink and blue taffeta. Ben Friedman, brother of the groom, acted as best man and the ushers were: Louis Friedman, Philip Green and Max Ackerman. The bride's mother received in a gown of wine chiffon, and a corsage of white roses; the groom's mother in blue crepe, with a corsage of Talisman roses. The couple left on a trip to Montreal and are living in Toronto. Out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. I. Abramovitz and Mr. and Mrs. A. Naimark, of Montreal; Mrs. I. Goldberg, of Detroit; and Mrs. Helen Frankel and Miss Esther Sirlar, of New York.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. M. Mendelson, Roxton Road, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Annette, to Julius, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenberg, Beverley Street, to take place on October 26th.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Strauss, Dewson Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ida, to Bernard, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bolgam, of Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kline, College Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Minnie, to David, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Rodness, Shaw Street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Baker, Queen Street East, announce the engagements of their daughter, Eva, to Philip Levine, the marriage to take place on November 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Kreiger, St. Clement's Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion, to Louis, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Surdin, Oxford Street.

Social Notes — Toronto

Mrs. Lester Miller, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Levi, Lonsdale Road.

Mrs. M. Mahr, Burnside Drive, is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. Rohrbecker, in Buffalo, N.Y.

Mrs. Joseph King, of Whitby, spent the holiday week-end in Montreal.

Lieutenant Jack Tritt, of Ottawa, spent the holiday week-end with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blumenthal, Lauder Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Temchin, of Detroit, spent a week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Salem, Castlefield Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krang'e, Churchill Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rotenberg, Bathurst Street; Mr. and Mrs. M. Cereese, Vaughan Road; Mr. and Mrs. William Agranove and family, Austin Terrace; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Rotenberg, Bathurst Street, are in Detroit this week-end for the marriage of Miss Phyllis Agranove to Bert London.

LAC Jack Wexler, of Trenton, Ontario, spent the holiday week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth de Solz Joseph, 44 Lauder Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Atkins and daughter, Josephine, Pinewood Avenue, have returned after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. B. Hurwitz, of Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Levy, Turner Road, and Miss Freda Elkin, Crawford Street, visited Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Katz, of Buffalo, for a few days.

Mrs. Alex Levinsky and son, Lloyd Douglas, Markham Street, have returned from a trip to Syracuse, N.Y.

Mrs. M. Rosen and family, formerly of Beverley Street, are in their new home at 35 Gloucester Grove.

Miss Harriette Samuels, Wells Street, spent the holiday week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. Henry Greisman, Ridge Drive, spent a few days in Buffalo, N.Y.

Miss Katherine Nurick, Grange Avenue, is in Montreal, visiting her sister, Mrs. M. A. Fine, Victoria Avenue, for the next month.

Mrs. S. Fauman, of Hamilton, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fauman, Palmerston Boulevard.

Mrs. Ben. Friedman, of Montreal, spent a few days with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Allen, Edgar Avenue.

Misses Bernice Frankel, Ruth White and Anne Shugar, all of Palmerston Boulevard, and Miss Thelma Silverberg, Grace Street, spent a few days in Buffalo, N.Y.

Mrs. Benjamin Fish, Burnside Drive, spent a few days in St. Thomas and Brantford, Ontario.

Miss Jessie Dolgoff, Grace Street, spent a few days in Buffalo, N.Y.

Jack Zeldin and Harry Saltzin motored to Montreal and stopped at the Mount Royal Hotel for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Berofe, of Bracebridge, Ontario, spent the holiday week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson, Camberwell Road.

Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive, spent a few days in Buffalo where she was present at the wedding of her nephew, Israel Lesser, to Miss Erica Escove.

Miss Frances Labenstein, of Montreal, who spent several days at the Ford Hotel, was entertained by Mrs. Jack Miller, at luncheon and tea; and by Mrs. Saul Salutin, at the theatre.

Mrs. N. Schwartz, Walmer Road, entertained in honor of her son Irwin's fifth birthday. About thirty children were present. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz were at home.

Mrs. I. Kalifer, Roxton Road, gave a tea at the Georgian Room in honor of her daughter, Miss Esther Kalifer, who celebrated her eighteenth birthday. Those present were: Misses Belle Chousky, Norma Lepofsky, Pearl Lepofsky, Helen Rosenberg, Lenore Sugar, Marilyn Tanz and Gloria Zemer, and Mesdames N. Davidson, A. Richman, M. Rosenberg and L. Tanz.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Starr, 237 Ossington Avenue, gave a farewell party in honor of Miss Sally Dlin, who has returned to Edmonton after an extended trip. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Steinberg, Misses Sara Dlin, Ruth Starr and Esther Polsky; and Sidney Appelbaum, Philip Trager, Harry Bach and J. Herman.

● TORONTO MEETINGS ●

● **Hamilton Ladies' Auxiliary:** Mrs. L. Hertzman, honorary president, and Mrs. D. Siegel, president had Mrs. A. Forman and Mrs. B. Lubo as convenors of the first social.

● **Girls' Club,** ages 18-31, willing to take care of children, evenings and Saturday afternoons, proceeds for war work. Call Kathleen Soren, KE. 7089, or Lila Aronowitz, KI. 1546.

● **United Jewish Welfare Fund:** Abraham Ravusky, of New York, and Rabbi I. Rubenstein, a former member of the Polish legislature, are expected as guest speakers at the mass meeting being sponsored by the Societies and Synagogues Division on Sunday evening, October 19th, at Spadina and Dundas Streets. Officers of the Division: B. Goldstein, D. Green, P. Lewis, Max Clavir, W. Agranove, J. P. Katz, J. Levine. President of the Welfare Fund is Samuel J. Zacks; campaign chairman, Bernard Vise: associates, Herbert Allen, Henry S. Rosenberg.

Notes for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

● **Bella Pia:** Annual Fair at the Belvin, Friday, October 24th, will aid Red Cross. Members: Misses Jeanne Bregman, Ruth Cohn, Esther Kalifer, Lillian Kates, Malka Kerzner, Miriam Levine, Frances Shapiro, Lenore Sugar, Marilyn Tanz.

● **Ontario Hadat Region** will present Louis Lipsky as speaker at the afternoon session of the 11th annual conference, on Sunday, November 9th, in the King Edward Hotel. Mr. Lipsky has been president of the Zionist Organization of America several times, is one of the vice-presidents, and a member of the Actions Committee. Palestinian technicolour film "A Day in Dagania". Public invited. Zionist Council free public speaking course opens last week in October. Register with Rabbi S. Elvin at the Zionist office. Memorial meeting for Menachim Mandel Unikhkin, president of the Jewish National Fund, who died in Jerusalem, will be held November 9th, at the King Edward Hotel. Rev. J. K. Goldbloom and Rabbi Jonas Schwartz, of Montreal, as speakers. J. J. Glass, K.C., M.P.P., president of the Zionist Council, will be the chairman. Cantor A. Borenstein will chant the memorial prayer.

● **Deborah Chapter** No. 48, Order of the Eastern Star, annual bridge and mah jong, is Tuesday, October 21st, at 8:15 p.m., in the Temple Building, Bay and Richmond Streets, with Miss Barbara Savelin as convenor.

● **Hadassah:** Western Chapter and friends will be entertained at a dinner October 19th, 6:30 p.m., by Mrs. J. Shlesger, Wells Hill Avenue. Meeting and canned fruit shower, Monday, October 20th, at 2:30 p.m., at the home of Mrs. M. Blumenthal, 5 Northcliffe Boulevard.

● **Ladies Independent Society** executive met at the home of Mrs. J. Shapiro, 196 Brunswick Avenue, Mrs. S. Freeman presided. Public bridge at 245 College Street, October 22nd, Mesdames S. Devoretsky and J. Rosen, convenors, will aid war work.

● **Y.M.H.A.:** Miss Sam Shaiter, former Girls' Worker, will be in charge of the St. George Street Branch and will supervise Intermediate and Senior girls' clubs. William Weinstein, who is completing his course at the University of Toronto, will be in charge of boys' clubs; Miss Lillian Wolfstad, graduate of the Social Science department of the University of Toronto, Junior and Bantam girls' and boys' clubs; Miss Dorothy Marks, supervisor of music, art's and crafts, journalism, current events, hostess group, photography; Samuel Steilman, athletic instructor; Mrs. Metyl Cole, Lisgar Worker; Mrs. Sonya Hunter, dramatics for youngsters and adults. Registration limited to 600 children. Opening of the St. George Street "Y" Sunday, October 19.

BAR - MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. Moe Toker, 70 Highbourne Road, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Jack, on Saturday, October 18th, at Holy Blossom Temple. Reception at the Primrose Club, 2:30 to 5:30. No cards are being sent out.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Shoom (nee Rebecca Sobel) 57 Major Street, on October 11th, at Women's College Hospital, a daughter, Gail Barbara.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nimon (nee Esther Rachlin) Manning Avenue, on October 8th, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter, Wendy Florence.

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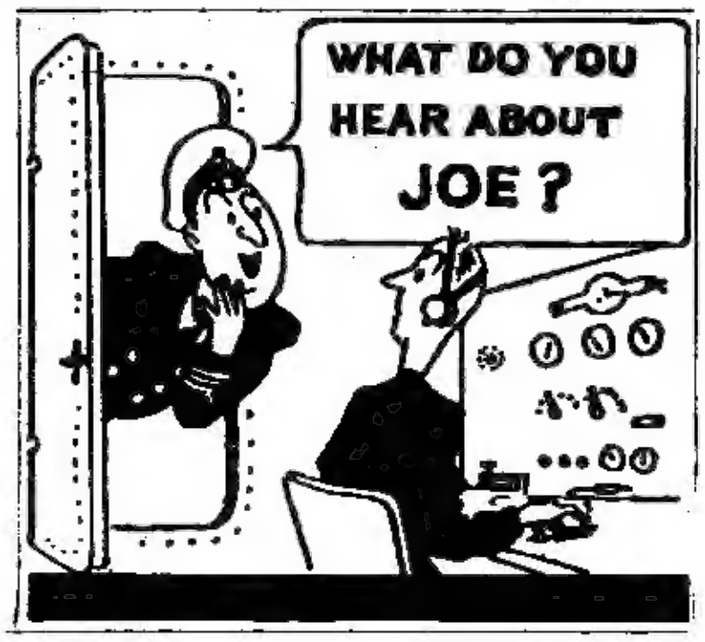

Why Children Leave Home

By Helen Falen, Of The Toronto Jewish Child Welfare Association

(Real names are not used here)

Violently Archie Messner tore the calendar off the wall. "Thank God, Sadie, these last months are over." "You're right Archie. I thank God every day that I am well again and that we've got our baby home with us. This is where we all belong."

There is hardly enough space to tell of all the troubles that came tumbling suddenly into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Messner. In January Archie lost his job. His family had to go on relief. This was bad enough, but the worry became acute when Sadie fell ill. Months of undernourishment had lowered her resistance. But she fought for her life with a surprising toughness. She was saved. On his last call the doctor told Archie that extra care would have to be given Sadie because she was going to have a baby!

Staggered by this news Archie turned to the community for help, as advised by the doctor. He took his troubles to the Jewish Child Welfare Association and together with a worker he planned for the proper care of his wife before the birth of the child. When the baby was born Mrs. Messner was too sick to look after it and so foster care was arranged for the infant. While the baby thrived under the loving attention of a capable foster mother Mrs. Messner was given an opportunity to regain her health.

As often happens, good luck continued to visit the Messners. Archie found a job; Mrs. Messner became well enough to care for her own baby. Then happiness was complete when the baby was brought home. With a new calendar on the wall the Messners are facing the year to come with new heart.

Frequently circumstances force a mother to part with her child for a short time. Homes are needed for these emergency periods in a family's life. The Jewish Child Welfare Association would like to hear from those who can offer such help. Please phone Wa. 1877.

THE JEWISH LAW OF WILLS

(Continued from Page Three)

The third method was known as *donatio mortis causa* i.e. by a gift made by a person who was about to die and in contemplation of death. The gift would be operative only if and after the donor dies. If the donor happens to recover from his illness the gift is invalidated. The object which can be given away must be something definite. No property which is uncertain in quality or quantity can be thus given away. For example a share in a share in a partnership is something indefinite and cannot form the subject matter of a valid disposition.

In the case of all wills a formal ceremony known as *Kinyan* has to be performed. It is an essential part of this ceremony that the recipient of the gift or his agent passes to the donor a kerchief as a symbolic consideration for the transfer of the gifted property. It appears that the Jewish law required some nominal consideration for validating all testamentary dispositions. The kerchief supplied this need. There were three kinds of *Kinyan* known respectively as *Sudar*, *Agav* and *Shtar*. It depended on the nature of the property gifted as to which kind of *Kinyan* was necessary. *Kinyan Sudar* could pass any movable or immovable property except coins of the realm, promissory notes or bills and outstanding debts. *Kinyan Shtar* was a method of passing immovable property alone. If the property gifted comprised both movables and immovables, then the procedure was that the immovable had first to passed by a *Kinyan Sudar* or *Shtar*, and then a *Kinyan Agav* had to be performed for the purpose of passing the chattels with the land.

Agav means "by way of" or "along with" or "through." The formula was "Acquire this land and acquire with it the following chattels" Each Kinyan has its own particular formula.

An attempt has been made above to mention the barest elements of the Jewish will. In order to complete the transaction it was necessary that the document must be delivered to the donee or his agent. It would be out of place in this article to refer to the innumerable technicalities with which the subject is bristling, and the conflicting opinions which have been expressed by the ancient commentators. Such a discussion would be of little or no interest to the layman. There is a doctrine referred to in some of the texts known as *Hiuli*.

According to this doctrine where there is a conflict of authority the heir can rely on two authorities in his favour in order to establish his claim. The learned trial Judge held that this doctrine was a recognized one and could be applied by the Court. In the appeal court however the learned Chief Justice of Bombay was of opinion that this was a rule of procedure which was inconsistent with the Indian Evidence Act. It was the duty of the Court to discover what the Jewish law was from the texts and from expert evidence. It could not accept a rule which compelled it to stop the inquiry at a certain stage i.e. after two favourable authorities had been cited and shut out evidence which was admissible under the Evidence Act.

A study of the Jewish law of wills is undoubtedly very interesting from the academic point of view. The sociologist and the legal historian would also find much of great value in the subject. But a law which has to be gleaned from a mass of conflicting authorities is obviously of no practical importance. The will in the Aden Case, above referred to, was declared to be invalid, because certain formalities were not complied with. The last wishes of the testator were thus hopelessly frustrated.

It would appear from the state of the law that it would be difficult to compose a will which was proof against attack. It is obvious that the Jewish law of wills has outlived its usefulness by many hundreds of years. The well-meaning family is now recognized as one of the integral rights of man and it is entirely obtuse to hedge it around with unnecessary technicalities so as to render its exercise extremely hazardous. However, as stated above the Jewish law of wills is applicable in a very restricted area and in that the Jews are fortunate.

This article is from the Jewish Tribune.

A new school being built in the Jewish colony, Ramath Yochanan, will be named in honor of General J. Christian Smuts, prime minister of South Africa.

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Isaac I. Berman, of 1539 Bathurst Street, former Winnipeg resident, who died of a heart attack in Mount Vernon, N.Y., on September 19th, was suddenly stricken while on a southbound New Haven train on the way from his office. Mr. Berman was in a news business for twenty-seven years in Winnipeg, known as the National News, before coming to Toronto with his family in 1936. A year and a half ago he went to New York, and joined his son, Alfred, an insurance broker, at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York. In Winnipeg he was a member of the Bnai Brith, an active executive member of the Rheavy Zedeck Synagogue, and a member of the Canadian Club. The family were present at funeral services conducted by Rabbi Dr. Margolis, of Temple Emanu-El, Mount Vernon. Interment was at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Mount Vernon. Mr. Berman leaves his widow, Mrs. Laura Berman; two daughters, Mrs. I. W. Grinspoon and Miss Anita Berman; one son, Alfred Berman, of Mount Vernon; two grandchildren, Lawrence Grinspoon and Linda Carol Berman.

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The Everlasting Mercy

By Morris C. Troper, Chairman, European Executive Council Of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

(Continued from Last Week)

Only one thing gave Elsie and her mother the will to live. From time to time they were permitted to see Elsie's father. During those few, short moments allowed for the family reunion, mother and father and daughter embraced hungrily, their tears mingling as they attempted to console one another. Finally, a new ray of hope dawned for the distraught parents. A social worker visiting the camp spoke of the possibility of taking Elsie to a nearby children's home. From then on the parents' thoughts and prayers were turned in a single direction: that at least their child, if not they themselves, might be rescued from the hell on earth and given a chance, before it was too late, to live a normal life.

In due time Elsie was taken from the camp and sent to a home filled with boys and girls in similar circumstances. She had forgotten how to play, how to laugh, how to be carefree. She could not bring herself to believe that the sunshine was here to enjoy, that she might eat some of the things she liked, that she might speak above a whisper. Fortunately, love and care wrought a change gradually so that Elsie and the hundreds of other children who have been evacuated from the internment camps have blossomed gloriously. Their pale cheeks have become rosy again, their thin little bodies have filled out.

True, they bear the psychological scars of their experience, but with the adaptability of children they have thrown off many of the ill effects, they have regained their birthright of childhood. I wish I could share with you some of the letters these children have written to their parents and relatives left behind in the camps. Their terms of endearment and affection, the expression of their happiness that they are free to go on long walks with other children, that they even go to school with other children. It saddened and embarrassed me to find these expressions of gratitude from little children whose normal right it is to live a decent, human life, and yet who are so grateful and appreciative for what has been done. It is equally pathetic to read the letters which the parents of these children addressed to the child care organizations which have taken their children out of the camps. One man wrote from the Gurs camp:

"Let me send you my heartiest thanks for having taken by little Lotte to your home. In the dreadful circumstances in which we have found ourselves, our only consolation is the certainty that our child lives in good and healthful conditions and receives those necessaries which we unfortunately are unable to give her. The letters we get from her are so enthusiastic that we can scarcely believe in the wonder of having here at such a place.

"In the name of all my friends who share internment with me, I express the hope that your organization will be able to take more and more children out of here and thus save them from the peril of physical and moral decay. Thank you again and again for having rescued my daughter."

Imagine, if you can, the depth of sacrifice and heartbreak entailed when a father must say to a child-care committee: "Here, take my little ones and do what you can for them. I cannot fulfill the duties of parenthood. I cannot earn enough to feed my children. Take care of them for me and some day, when Europe is once again free and a man may earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, I will take them back."

What a responsibility that imposes on all those humanitarian agencies which seek in the first instance to save the children in France, the American Friends Service Committee, which has done such valuable and inspiring work, the local committees of the Joint Distribution Committee, and others, all of which have been working together in a spirit of comradeship and goodwill, and which have learned to cooperate in a most exemplary way. What a responsibility lies on all these agencies which today, in the face of increasing need and growing financial requirements, find themselves desperately put to it, to meet even the minimal standards they have set themselves for the care of the children in all these centers and homes.

It isn't merely the financial need itself that aggravates the problem. The growing food shortage in the country, of which the children are the chief victims, is a major factor. Milk has become increasingly scarce, meat is often unobtainable, nourishing cereals can be had only occasionally, bread is already so poor in quality as to have little nutritional value. Small wonder that school teachers complain of the listlessness and poor memories of their pupils. Children lack the vigor to romp or to play. Rickets and other deficiencies are beginning to make their appearance more and more frequently. If we are to save any of the children in France from their disastrous plight, we must act and act quickly.

Those of us who deal with overseas relief during these troubled times, have grown so accustomed to sights of misery and hopelessness that any joyous experience comes almost as a bit of a shock. One of the pleasantest shocks of that nature came early in June when word was received that the United States Committee for the Care of European Children was ready to take over the first contingent of youngsters from France, and it was intensified when, sponsored by this great Committee, the children finally got through to Lisbon to await the sailing of the SS Mouzinho.

They arrived completely exhausted after a gruelling trip from Marseille, that took four days and five nights. Through the kindness of a Lisbon newspaper, a seaside children's colony had been placed at our disposal to house the children until the boat sailed. There in those quiet, restful, pleasant surroundings, they spent a week, and the change wrought in them was miraculous. When they came to Lisbon, they looked tired, wan, broken little old men and women. Their clothes were in tatters, some clumped around in wooden soled shoes. Others had improvised sandals and pitifully worn slippers with paper and cardboard stuffed in, to serve as soles. It was pathetic to see these children trying to learn to play again. They didn't know how to relax. They played grimly and with many a backward glance as though they feared that at any moment the sun, the beach, the food and this unaccustomed liberty would be snatched from them. When, after a few days, they smiled, it was apprehensively—as though they might be punished for it. Although they recognized me as their friend, I nevertheless hesitated to call any child over and speak to him or her individually. A look of utter panic swept their faces when they were singled out.

The memories these children had! They had been permitted to say farewell to their families — those still having relatives. The train on which they travelled from Marseille stopped at the station of Oloron, and fathers and mothers interned at the Gurs camp were brought to the train under police escort and given a last three minutes with their children. Most of the children had foregone their breakfasts on the train that morning, and had wrapped up bread and rolls and bits of sugar to hand to their parents when they met. One little girl of seven had been separated from her mother for over two years. When they met at Oloron they were unable to converse, for the child had forgotten her native German in the effort to learn French and English. They had no common language except tears.

Another girl of thirteen had become the "little mother" of her four younger brothers and sisters. Her father had died three years earlier in the Buchenwald concentration camp. Her mother died of pneumonia in Gurs only a few weeks before. But this child was dauntless. When I saw her she busy writing a letter to a strange woman at Gurs, sending her words of encouragement because, she said: "She held my mother's hand when she died." The spirit and courage of these youngsters hold a lesson for all of us who give way to despair when the world picture grows too black.

Ours is the inestimable privilege of making an investment in the world of the future. The child, Wordsworth said, is the father of the man. When the present holocaust has subsided and the time comes to begin rebuilding a Europe now in ruins, the calibre of Europe's leadership will spell the difference between success and failure. Within our grasp is the opportunity to teach a group of European boys and girls the ideals and the ethical values of the democratic way of life. If the dictators could build a generation of Nazi youth in eight short years, we can build a phalanx of freedom-loving youth in even less time. Large numbers of anti-Fascists have been wiped out by the Nazis. Others are hunted and driven, unable to take root anywhere. There will be a great need for free spirits once totalitarianism has been vanquished. In our own small way we can buy insurance at a small premium against the eventuality that Europe may emerge from the war stripped of liberty-loving potential leadership.

We are privileged to speak in the name of Europe's children of today, Europe's men and women of the future. I implore you to rescue as many as you can. By so doing you not only save lives but you raise a banner of hope and courage aloft for all of Europe's persecuted peoples to see. It was Stefan Zweig who almost eight years ago, in speaking on the plight of the children in Europe, before a similar group in London, spoke these words:

"The voluntary assumption of the role of mother and foster-parent to these children is the fulfilment of the noblest duty of any woman, the bestowal and the nurturing of love. The children . . . to whom you are extending your kindness do not yet know for how much they will have to thank you. But from the books of the saints we have learned that no good deed is ever lost in obscurity and free and happy European men and women will one day, with bright and shining eyes, thank you for having saved their youth for them and thus retained in them the capacity of loving with mankind and this world that is common to us all."

And in closing may I quote these brief lines from the poem "The Everlasting Mercy by John Masefield:

"And he who give a child a treat
Makes joy-bells ring in Heaven's street
And he who gives a child a home
Builds palaces in Kingdom come."

Jewish Dock Workers Become Good British Soldiers

Behind the official title of 1039 Port Operation Company R.E. is found the Jewish unit of stevedores, lightermen and dock workers whose brawny figures were familiar to all entering or leaving the Tel-Aviv port.

First workers at a Jewish port, nearly all these men left their homes in Greece to find in Palestine a new homeland and to take their part in its upbuilding. Like dock-workers all over the world they were accustomed to heavy laborious work which well fitted them for their new tasks as members of the Allied Forces.

This company, made up of Jews mostly hailing from Greece, Yemen and Palestine itself, was recruited towards the end of 1940 to do service at the various supply ports. A couple of months saw the complement raised and the men equipped and trained.

The four years' employment at the Tel-Aviv port, very often under difficult, but by no means primitive conditions, stood them in good stead when the company was sent on active service, and excellent reports have been received of the way these "Tel-Avivians" acquitted themselves at Solium, Tobruk, Greece and wherever they saw service.

Italy is now a complete German dominion, with Nazi officers giving orders directly to the Italian armed forces, and Mussolini, sick with fear and disappointment, unable to do a thing.

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F. P. Cohen, *Editor*. Rabbi H. J. Stern, *Contributing Editor*.
George W. Cohen, *Manager*.

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

OCTOBER 17th, 1941 VOL. XXIV No. 2

Family Agencies Help People To Help Themselves

By Martin M. Cohn, Of Toronto, Executive Director, United Jewish Welfare Fund

Good-will alone is not enough. We have seen that the efforts of the men of good-will in Europe failed to bring a lasting peace. So also in meeting the problems of individuals and families in trouble, good-will is not enough. This realization has brought about a change in the family agencies who are helping people to regain self-confidence and independence.

Originally family agencies were established to give financial help to people who were sick or destitute, or both. These early agencies at first found it easy to grant the requests made to them. But this satisfaction in relieving destitution was short-lived when the same people began to return and make the same requests in the same way, a second and a third time. It was then that these agencies came to realize that a genuine desire to help in a responsible manner with the community's money demanded more than giving which was only serving as a stop-gap.

It was soon realized that it takes no great skill to give or to deny, but that to give effectively takes enormous skill. "Giving effectively" means to give help so that the people who receive it will be able to use it to plan for the future. So the purpose of family agencies changed to helping people to help themselves. Each person has strengths as well as weaknesses and family case-work methods developed to help a person use his own strengths in solving his own problems.

It has also been learnt that solutions are real to people only when they themselves help to find them. Adults, as well as children, learn and are happiest in doing things for themselves Mr. "M" feels that he has reached the lowest rung. He has lost his business and his health, and can no longer look after his family. He comes to the family agency ready to lay his whole problem at the door of the agency and relieve himself of all responsibilities. It would be easy for the agency to say to him: "You are sick, your family is in need. We shall assume full responsibility for your upkeep." It would also be easy to say: "We are sorry we can do nothing for you." The more difficult thing to do is to say: "We are willing to help you to regain your health and independence. You tell us how you would like to go about it, and we shall help you to the best of our capacity." Only by taking this approach to Mr. "M's" problem will it be possible for him to work out his own solution and regain his own independence.

It is therefore only when the family agency worker and Mr. "M" get together with Mr. "M's" plans as a starting point, and struggle together on the value of that plan for Mr. "M" that he can be helped. Whether or not Mr. "M" can be helped depends upon the skill of the worker, the resources of the community, and Mr. "M's" ability to use this help. It is therefore essential that at the very outset Mr. "M" become familiar with the services of the agency, their extent and limitations. If he expects assistance beyond the scope of the agency, he will feel disappointed and embittered when his expectations are not fulfilled. Bitterness and resentment will follow. However, if Mr. "M" clearly understands the manner and the method by which the agency can assist him, he will be satisfied with the efforts made on his behalf.

During the depression years, family agencies were able to keep many families from losing their self-respect. Now in time of war, they are helping many to maintain their equilibrium in another period of strain. They are helping the family where the father has enlisted, and the mother, left alone with the children, needs guidance in adjusting to a home without a father. They are helping the parents whose only son has enlisted, and who feel his absence from the home too emotionally. They are helping young people for whom the first job and unaccustomed income have created new problems socially and in the home. They are helping the old who feel that they are being passed by in this war to which they too would like to make a contribution. They are helping countless others who are feeling the pressure of wartime existence.

BRANDEIS WILL LEAVES ABOUT $1,000,000 TO FOUR PHILANTHROPIES

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tion of the surplus to public purposes."

Justice Brandeis expressed a hope that during "the balance of the calendar year in which my death shall occur and one full calendar year thereafter, my wife and daughters will continue to give to the persons and causes to which I have customarily contributed sums as large as I have given in the calendar year preceding my death."

Under the will, Mrs. Brandeis receives land, buildings and personal belongings. Of the "rest" of the estate, $600,000 or three-eighths or "whichever is larger goes to a trust fund for Mrs. Brandeis. She receives the income and may draw upon the principal. Trust funds each of $200,000 or three-eighteenths or whichever is larger are set up for the daughters who must receive at least $5,000 yearly and may use the principal.

The funeral services were held at the Brandeis apartment and, as the family desired, were very simple, consisting of the two eulogies and a quartet which sang a Beethoven selection. Among those who attended the ceremonies were Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Henry Wallace and Archibald MacLeish. As the funeral procession later passed the Supreme Court Building en route to a cemetery, the court guards stood at attention.

In view of the great detail of the 27-page will, which included many contingencies, officials of the Federal court would not estimate the sum intended for the charities named but in other quarters it was said that at least $1,000,000 was intended for these purposes.

Private funeral services were held for Justice Brandeis at his late residence. Chief Justice Stone, former Chief Justice Hughes and virtually every associate justice attended the simple ceremonies, at which Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, and Associate Justice Frankfurter delivered eulogies.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

With the compliments of the Polish consul in Ottawa this column has received a copy of the Polish Fortnightly Review which is printed as a press bulletin in London, England, by the Polish Ministry of Information, and contains some interesting material which this column would like to see in lines printed one foot apart to give a minimum of room for interpolations of comment. It contains articles illuminating the legal position of the Jews in Poland, beginning with the origin of the Polish Jews.

The Jews came to Poland from the East across the plain lying above the Caspian and Black Seas, and from France, Germany and Bohemia. The majority from the East are descended from the Khazars who arrived in the countries situated between the Volga, the Don, and the Dnieper in the days of the great migrations, and in the seventh century set up a state which they held for four centuries, and adopted the Jewish faith. The state finally disappeared and a certain number of Khazars filtered into Poland and farmed, as at home. But the great mass of Jews came from the West, driven by persecution and with the desire to try a new country. There were four waves of immigration, caused by persecutions during the Crusades and by the Inquisition, from 1096 to the end of the fifteenth century. The Jews collected taxes, were in trade, and minted the coinage, examples of which show inscriptions in Hebrew or Polish inscriptions in Hebrew lettering.

"At first," says the bulletin, "there was no need to effect any special legal regulation of the Jews in Poland, for they were not numerous and enjoyed complete freedom on Polish territory. But with the passing of time, as on the one hand the number of Jews in Poland increased, and on the other tendencies towards intolerance penetrated into Poland from Western Europe, it became necessary to enact legal regulations concerning the Jews."

In 1264, Bolesław the Pious conferred on the Jews of Posnan and Kalisz the privilege known as the Statute of Kalisz, which was extended later to other areas, and finally applied to the entire state. The last king to confirm this Jewish Statute did so in 1765 and it became part of the state laws. By its terms the Jew was the servant of the treasury, the property of the ruler. The Jew paid taxes and the ruler defended him and judged him. The killing of a Jew involved the offender in the death penalty and confiscation of property, and it was forbidden to bring a charge of ritual murder against a Jew. The trial of a Jew was held in the synagogue by the ruler or his representative. The Jews had freedom of trade and were "free" to lend money. This Statute was the basis of Jewish legal existence down to 1792, "with the exception of short periods in which elements hostile to Jews had a say." In 1539 city Jews became Jews of the Crown, and those in towns and villages owned by the nobility or gentry became private Jews.

The internal affairs of the Jewish communities were administered by councils linked with the body of Polish Jews known as the Congress of the Four Lands, possessing a congress and a tribunal, which existed from 1591 to 1764. That year the congress was dissolved by the Commonwealth Congress, and Jewish heads were counted for poll taxes. They amounted to 420,589 in Poland, and 157,300 in Lithuania. Four years later the Polish Congress disallowed Jews to trade except within the framework of pacts concluded with the towns but this act never came into force because Poland was partitioned a few years later for the first time.

Then proposals for Jewish reform began to be put forward. The bulletin cites as "remarkable" the one suggested by Butrymowicz who in 1789 published a brochure entitled "A Method Of Turning The Jews In Poland Into Valuable Citizens Of The Country", under the influence of French enlightenment. He thought that the Jews should be granted citizenship at the moment of their settling in a town, provided that they engaged in handicrafts, trade, agriculture, or science. Jews should be subject to the same general jurisdiction as others. The conversion of their children to Christianity should be prohibited. Then there was another man, Tadeusz Czacki, who occupied himself with projects for Jewish reform. He thought the Jews should be granted rights of citizenship, not just toleration; they should be enlightened and so a system of secular education should be worked out for them; all shameful discriminations (and this is the first direct mention of unpleasant things in this bulletin) against the Jews should be abolished, and they should have freedom of religion; trade should be free to them with the exception of innkeeping; arbitration and family courts should be established for Jews; as citizens of the state, Jews must do military service equally with other citizens. However, and this is a good word to keep in mind with regard to proposed good things in the history of the Polish Jews, the Czacki project never came up before the forum of Sejm.

The new constitution of May 3, 1791, intended to lay the foundations for the Polish state, was a model of a progressive constitution based on Western tendencies. It did not concern itself with the Jews as such, but said that, while the dominant religion was the Catholic faith, liberty and freedom were guaranteed to all other faiths. There was a new project, though, drawn up by Piattoli, Italian secretary of the king, which "granted" the Jews liberty and freedom of faith, forbade the ridiculing of their customs and rites, calling them "infidels", and so on (!). The bulletin makes this paradise sound like an accomplished fact: Jews were allowed to dwell in towns and villages, were free to trade and to import commodities, were free to purchase ground for the building of their dwelling-houses or for industrial purposes, for schools, hospitals, asylums, and administrative buildings. However, if you read on, you find that this Messianic project was never passed. The reason given is that Russia's invasion of Poland interrupted Sejm deliberations on it.

Irrespective of the position of the three partitioning states, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, the Polish people were completely liberal, says the bulletin, in their attitude to the Jewish throughout the nineteenth century. "On November 11, 1918, Poland recovered her independence after one hundred and twenty-six years of enslavement, for which the finest sons of Poland including many Polish Jews . . . had given themselves unstintingly." A few days later a Government proclamation said: "Before the Sejm passes projects for social reform, in accord with the spirit of the time . . . we introduce immediately the complete equality of rights of all citizens without regard to race or creed." The first constitution of the new Republic of Poland granted Jews full equality, religious, lingual and national, says the bulletin. Articles from the constitution bearing on this Utopian state of things are quoted liberally.

That constitution was replaced with the constitutional law of April, 1935, which "also fully maintained the thesis of the equality of all citizens and therefore the equality of Jews." Later on the press bulletin comments: "With the above-mentioned two constitutional laws as a basis, Jews in the Republic of Poland enjoyed complete equality both as a religious body and as a nationality." Then there is a significant, interpretive paragraph that is worth considering:

"The high proportion of Jews to the general population of Poland (9.8 per cent), unequalled in any other State, and also the very important part played by the Jews in certain spheres of economic life (trade, small-scale industry, finance, and handicrafts) provided a jumping off ground for anti-Semitic tendencies in certain spheres of Polish society. The treatment of the Jewish question in the Third Reich during the years 1933-1938 could not but have some influence in Poland. But it has to be emphasized that although these tendencies achieved some popularity among certain quite small sections of the population, the Polish Republic never introduced any kind of legal restriction on its Jewish citizens, and on September 1, 1939, at the outbreak of the present war, the Polish Jews were citizens of the Polish Republic, enjoying full rights in every respect."

The bulletin lists all the legal discriminations against the Jews in German-occupied Poland, and the last part is given over to "The Present Polish Government And The Question Of Jewish Equality In Poland." This includes a proclamation by the present government guaranteeing justice and freedom to all national minorities, which applies to the Jews. There is also an order of the day issued to the army by General Sikorski, Commander-in-Chief, in which he says: "I strictly forbid the showing to soldiers of Jewish faith any unfriendliness through contemptuous remarks humiliating to human dignity. All such offences will be severely punished. This order is to be read on parade to all soldiers."

There is a long excerpt of a beautiful speech full of glorious sentiment made last November at a meeting of Polish Jewry in London, England, by Mr. Stanczyck, the Polish Minister for Labor and Social Welfare, who promises the dubious blessing that "in liberated Poland, the Jews, as Polish citizens, will be equal in duties and rights with the Polish community." The bulletin comments thoughtfully: "The above statement . . . in the name of the entire Government guarantees Jews in Poland full equality of citizenship once for all." Once for all!

If the Poland that is to be is anything like the Poland that was, these guarantees make Jews equal with the huge majority of other Poles in the right to live like an animal and to die like a dog, for there is nowhere any mention of the hope for economic betterment that might entail breaking up the big estates of men who passed their time riotously on the Riviera and in Paris, and distributing land to those whose primitive acreage is too small to maintain life adequately. How can the Jew depend upon being equal with his neighbor, at that?

The bulletin of the Polish Ministry of Information might, and doubtless does, pass inspection as an epistle to the Gentiles of the press. But to any Jew it must lack reality without admittedly repentant mention of the terrible conditions "enjoyed" by Jews in Poland for long and without benefit of the Nazi example. Enough chicanery, near-truth, and sly deception are discernible in some of the material given above to make the Jewish heart sink down. It is the same old stuff: rosy, rhetorical promises to stroke the Jews into feeling good and being cooperative, contradictions in the next breath to reassure the waiting anti-Semitic elements. There is no feeling of security in it, only anxiety for "the high proportion of Jews to the general population." Nor can there be anything else except suspicion so long as the Polish Government condones the past by silence and concealment and strives to influence the world press in that corrupt spirit.

I.i.c.

ZIONISTS TO HOLD BRANDEIS MEMORIAL

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4. On the basis of legal right, Great Britain with the sanction of the world established, and of the pressing human needs, Jews will continue to enter Palestine, assured of the confident support of the Jewish people that they will build in Palestine a land beneficial to all its inhabitants.

The attitude and philosophy of Justice Brandeis to the Zionist movement were expressed by him in 1915, as follows:

"Zionism seeks to establish in Palestine for such Jews as choose to go and remain there, and for their descendants, a legally secured home, where they may live together and lead a Jewish life; where they may expect ultimately to constitute a majority of the population, and may look forward to what we may call home rule.

"The establishment of the legally secured Jewish home is no longer a dream. For more than a generation brave pioneers have been building the foundations of our new-old home. It remains for us to build the super-structure. The ghetto walls are now falling. Jewish life cannot be preserved and developed, assimilation cannot be averted, unless there be re-established in the fatherland a centre from which the Jewish spirit may radiate and give to the Jews scattered throughout the world that inspiration which springs from the memories of a great past and the hope of a great future.

"The glorious past can really live only if it becomes the mirror of a glorious future; and to this end the Jewish Home in Palestine is essential. We Jews of prosperous America above all need its inspiration."

BRITISH JEWS PLAN NATIONAL SURVEY OF TRADERS

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stance, produced a memorandum on chain stores which had proved most valuable. Recently, also, he had compiled a list of all Jewish businesses carried on in Oxford and Reading. But it was most important, said Mr. Laski, that the job should be tackled as a whole and on a national basis, so that a really accurate census of Jews in trade and industry should be compiled as a permanent record for reference.

Secretaries of Jewish Representative Councils, social organisations, charitable bodies or individuals who could be of assistance in this survey are invited to write to the Council at their offices at 148, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. 3. Their information will be regarded as confidential, and they will be helping in an undertaking which can be of the utmost importance to the community as a whole.